

Following the Initial Vogue in Coats



Very rich looking coats are made of smooth-surfaced cloths, with fine heavy broadcloth heading the list of desirables. They are useful for wear at almost any time, quiet and elegant looking, and many of them finished with velvet in the collar and cuffs.

A good example of the plain cloth coat is given in the picture shown here. It follows the initial styles of the present season, in a conservative way, with its high, flaring collar, full and slightly flaring skirt, and large coat sleeves. The belt is placed in a novel way, slipping under a panel at the back of the coat and ending, like many others, in rounded ends at each side.

Buttons in two sizes, made by covering molds with the cloth, are used for fastening the coat and to provide for its decoration. They appear down the front, at the ends of the belt and on the panel at the back, in the large

size. The smaller buttons are placed at the front of the collar and in close-set rows on the velvet lining at the cuffs.

Coats of this kind are lined for warmth and made in the roomy fashion that allows a knitted vest or sweater to be worn under them in the extreme weather. They are usually double-breasted and made with straight and ample coat sleeves that are relieved from a too plain effect by the management of the cuffs. These are cut with a certain eccentricity or trimmed noticeably so that they are in keeping with the collar, which is featured in accordance with the season's demands.

A model, like the one shown here, that contrives to be conservative without being commonplace, and smart without any indication of the sports styles, deserves the attention of the woman of quiet taste.

About the Newest Party Gowns



The lightest of satin, both as to weight and color, continues to provide the most popular of foundations for party gowns. The arier fabrics used over it sometimes match in color but are more often contrasting.

The foundation skirts of satin, in the newest gowns, are often deeply slashed, with the slashes either rounded or pointed at the bottom. The over-draperies are sometimes bound but quite as often left unfinished, and they are uneven. Very deep points and apron draperies or full godet folds solve the problem of a sufficiently irresponsible finish at the bottom.

Wide ribbon laces made into short sleeves, necks, tabs of narrow satin ribbon finished with small bow roses, and shoulder bows of narrow ribbon are among the prettiest of finishing details. Metallic gauzes and ribbons are used instead of satin when

the metal-thread laces are used to finish the bottom of the foundation skirt or for the lace jacket.

The simple gown shown in the picture has a baby waist and plain skirt of satin. A full panel of chiffon is brought down the front of the gown and forms a drape over the bodice. It is outlined on the waist with opalescent sequins, and there is a gay little bow of satin ribbon at the shoulders.

The girle is of crushed satin edged with chiffon roses in very pale tints of several colors, which take up the coloring which gleams in the sequins. Satin slippers and silk hose to match the frock make up all that could be asked for in a girlish dance costume.

Julie B. Bortol

TEMPERANCE NOTES

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

LICENSE—HIGH TO HIGHEST.

In Massachusetts the minimum cost of a first class saloon license is \$1,000. The maximum is not fixed by law, but there are instances on record where licenses have sold for \$7,500 and \$10,000. The average price is about \$3,500.

How does it work—this license system raised to its highest power? The New York Commercial—certainly not a dry advocate—speaking of the increase of the license fee in the state of New York from \$1,200 to \$1,500 a year, says:

"It seems plausible to reduce the number of drinking places and raise their status by imposing heavy license fees, but in practice it results in turning over the business to a few brewers who are able to finance the license fees and to drive independent dealers out of business. In some cities in Massachusetts brewers and wholesale dealers control practically all the saloons and hotels and form syndicates to handle the monopoly so given to them by the high license law. It would be easy to form a syndicate in New York city that would pay \$10,000 a year for each license taken out. The revenue might be increased by giving such a monopoly, but the liquor business would be run for all there was in it, and social conditions would not be improved. Massachusetts has given high license a fair test and the results are not what its original advocates promised."

ALCOHOL AND INSANITY.

The seeming indifference of the public and the authorities appears incomprehensible when it is considered what havoc is wrought by alcohol. We spend millions of dollars annually to stamp out and protect the public from infectious diseases, yet the harm done by alcohol is infinitely greater than that caused by all the infectious diseases put together. In our annual admissions to Bellevue hospital of over 3,000 patients (in the wards for mental diseases) more than ten per cent were suffering from insanities due directly to alcohol, and in more than forty per cent alcohol had played a most important part in the causation of the insanity. It seems to me that it would be the greatest aid to humanity if measures might be taken to reduce the consumption of this poison to a minimum, and to provide proper curative institutions for those who have formed a habit but have not passed the curative stage into one of complete mental and physical degeneration. Such an institution should be custodial as well as educational. In such institutions many will find recovery, while, for those who do not, proper restrictions will prevent their leading a life of crime.—Dr. M. S. Gregory of Bellevue Hospital, New York.

FIVE REASONS.

Dr. Henry Williams of New York, an eminent specialist in nervous and mental diseases, has summed up his investigation concerning alcohol in these words:

"I am bound to believe on the whole, that if you take alcohol habitually in any quantity whatever, it is to some extent a menace to you. If you do this, I am bound to believe in the light of what science has revealed:

"1. That you are tangibly threatening the physical structure of your stomach, your liver and kidneys, your heart, your blood vessels, your nerves, and brain.

"2. That you are unequivocally decreasing your capacity for working in any field, be it physical, intellectual, or artistic.

"3. That you are in some measure lowering the grade of your mind, dulling your higher esthetic sense, and taking the finer edge off your morals.

"4. That you are distinctly lessening your chances for maintaining health and attaining long life, and

"5. That you are entailing upon your descendants yet unborn a bond of incalculable misery."

DRINK AND ACCIDENTS.

The following report was sent by the Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad company to the interstate commerce commission:

Average number of employees February 15, 1932 to September 1, 1932 1,250
Average number Water Wagon club members February 15 to September 1, 1932 1,250
Total number accidents causing employees to lose three or more days' time 224
Number of the 224 employees injured who are members of the club 47
Percentage of total number of members injured 37.6
Percentage of club members injured 3.8
Percentage of men injured who are not club members 96.2
Percentage of total club members to total number injured 13.2

A SALOONLESS WORLD.

In forty countries of the world the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has its representatives or organizations through which it is creating sentiment which will help mightily to a fulfillment of the prediction, "A Saloonless World in 1930."

VERDICT AGAINST SALOONIST.

The superior court of Pennsylvania has awarded a damage verdict against a saloonkeeper who sold drink to a man who was afterward killed by a train while he was intoxicated.

ANALYZING THE TURK

Not the Fearful Individual He Has Been Pictured.

Profound Fatalist and Devout Believer in His Religion, He Has Innumerable Good Points That Might Be Copied.

There is an old Turkish saying in these words: "When we are driven out of Constantinople, we will go to Broussa, when we are expelled from Broussa, we will fly to paradise." The saying gives a very good insight into the character of the Turk as he really is.

Fatalism and a simple but profound belief in his religion are two of his strongest characteristics. Although he will tell the most outrageous falsehoods and exercise the deepest cunning in driving a bargain, he is, in the main, a simple soul, contented with little, and blessed with the most enviable powers of endurance.

In many ways, of course, the Turk is an abomination, and utterly out of place in twentieth-century Europe, but he has his points, as only those who have traveled and studied him at home can properly appreciate. He is not the complete villain and ragamuffin he is so popularly supposed to be.

As befits the introducer of the Turkish bath to the rest of the world, the Turk is a scrupulously clean person where his own body is concerned. His towns and streets may be, and mostly are, filthy; but not so the Turk himself. Soap is scarce in Turkey—in the majority of the inhabitants it is an unknown luxury—but the religion of Islam demands daily bathing as well as certain ablutions before or after repeated prayers.

The religion of the Turk also keeps him sober, while his kindness to dumb animals certainly puts many more civilized and enlightened folk to burning shame. The prosecution of a Turk for cruelty to animals is an unknown thing; no Moslem would ever overwork his horse or his donkey, or beat his dog. He would as soon assault his own father.

The Turk has an extraordinary and apparently inevitable way of immediately deteriorating when he has any "official" work to undertake, or when he is bonded with others of his race for any purpose, but by himself, in private life, he is often quite a charming person. He is courteous, he is kind, he is considerate, he is hospitable, and he has a sense of humor. In fact, when he likes the Turk can be a perfect gentleman with perfect manners.

But, unfortunately, the bad traits of the Turk far outnumber the good ones. The position which he allows to his women, for instance, is archaic.

For a few years a Turkish girl is allowed to run about and play and mix with little boys in a more or less rational manner, except that not much attention is given to her clothes, and her attendance at school, despite compulsory schooling being in force is not generally insisted upon.

But very early there comes a change. Her mother looks at her and says she is growing big, and she must put on a chashaf. A chashaf is a silk coat

reaching down to the ankles and up to the top of the head, and it impedes the child's movements, naturally. She must also wear a thick veil, never see a little boy again, and never speak to any man but her father until she is married.

The majority of Turkish girls marry the man their mother chooses for them. But as the mother may see no man except her own husband, she must rely upon the advice—based on rumors and hearsay of her woman friends—or else employ a professional matchmaker.

After she is married a Turkish woman just sits. She sits for hour after hour, placidly, with her hands folded, in the manner of a sleepy cat. A day's shopping or a rowboat trip on the Golden Horn is a thrilling event in her life. She plays very distinct second fiddle to her mother-in-law, who retains first call upon her son's purse and larder, and such pastimes as reading books, playing cards, tennis or golf are nearly unknown to Turkish women.

The Turk hates reform; what was good enough for his father—and his father before him—is quite good enough for him; and although he sometimes wakes up for a moment and passes laws for this or that modernizing of his country or his national life, his enthusiasm soon dies down and the laws are ignored or else reduced to an absurdity by reason of the corruption of the officials appointed to carry them out.

Perseverance Rewarded.

A prominent writer, who likes a drop of two with his meals, goes occasionally to a cafe on Broadway for luncheon. He makes a point of sitting at the same table whenever possible so that he has become fairly well acquainted with the waiter in charge of that table. This particular cafe is one of the few in New York where the waiters are colored men.

The other day he slipped into his favorite place and reached for the menu. In an instant the waiter, whose name is Gabe, was hovering over him.

"I suppose you want a little Scotch and water to start off with?" said Gabe, remembering mightily well his patron's habit.

"No, Gabe," said the patron, "no Scotch today. I've finally found the kind of liquor that suits me."

"Well, suh," said Gabe in tones of honest admiration, "you suitin' kep on twell you found it, didn't you?"—Saturday Evening Post.

Proved.

"One-eyed" Winston was a negro preacher in Virginia and his ideas of theology and human nature were often very original. A gentleman thus accosted the old preacher one Sunday:

"Winston, I understand you believe every woman has seven devils. Now, how can you prove it?"

"Well, sah, did you eber read in de Bible how soken devils were cast out Mary Magdalene?"

"Oh, yes, I've heard of that."

"Did you eber hear of em being cast out any other woman, sah?"

"No, I never did."

"Well, sah, de adders still got em yet."

Canada has 1,410,000 men liable for military service, of whom 75 per cent are physically fit.

"CASCARETS" ACT ON LIVER; BOWELS

No sick headache, biliousness, bad taste or constipation by morning.

Get a 10-cent box.

Are you keeping your bowels, liver, and stomach clean, pure and fresh with Cascarets, or merely forcing a passageway every few days with Salts, Cathartic Pills, Laxative Oil or Purgative Waters?

Stop having a bowel wash-day. Let Cascarets thoroughly cleanse and regulate the stomach, remove the sour and fermenting food and foul gases, take the excess bile from the liver and carry out of the system all the constipated waste matter and poisons in the bowels.

A Cascaret to-night will make you feel great by morning. They work while you sleep—never gripe, sicken or cause any inconvenience, and cost only 10 cents a box from your store. Millions of men and women take a Cascaret now and then and never have Headache, Biliousness, Coated Tongue, Indigestion, Sour Stomach or Constipation. Adv.

SEEMED TO ACT WITH MALICE

Pitchfork Caught in Fodder-Cutting Machine Inflicted Serious Injuries on New Jersey Farmer.

Eugene Peterson, a well-known farmer and dairyman, was terribly injured in a peculiar accident on his farm near here. He was feeding corn stalks into a fodder-cutting machine, and accidentally stuck his pitchfork into the rapidly revolving flywheel.

The handle of the pitchfork was twisted from the farmer's hands and, whirling around, struck him in the jaw, breaking the bone on both sides. Hurled from the wheel with terrific force, the fork struck Peterson and one of the sharp prongs pierced his throat. A farm hand carried him, unconscious, to the farmhouse, where Doctor Husted of Woodstown temporarily dressed his injuries, and he then was rushed to a Philadelphia hospital—Woodstown (N. J.) Dispatch Philadelphia Record.

Wasted Language.

A private of a regiment "somewhere in France" quite fancied himself as a French soldier. He used the phrases he had picked up on every possible occasion.

One day he got confidential with a chum who really knew something of the language, and asked:

"I say Bill, wot does this word 'vewalish' (vodka) mean?"

"Oh, just 'behold,' or 'there you are,' was the reply."

"Cracky," exclaimed the first Tommy, "Ah, ere's me bin usin the word for weeks an' weeks, thinkin' as I was 'sworn' in French!"

Literal.

"I lost the newsweds had a fallin' out yesterday."

"So soon? What was it about?"

"About the turn in the road yonder. That was the blow up."



Swamped

When a man's efficiency is on the decline—when after a long day of effort the mass of work still stares him in the face—it's time to find out what's wrong.

Frequently a lack of certain necessary nutritive elements, in the daily diet, lessens mental and physical activity. A prime factor in efficiency is right feeding.

No food supplies, in such splendid proportion, all the rich nourishment of the field grains, for keeping the mental and physical forces upbuilt and in trim, as

Grape-Nuts

Made of whole wheat and malted barley, this famous pure food supplies the vital mineral salts, often lacking in the ordinary daily diet, but imperative in building sturdy mental, physical and nervous energy.

Then, too, there's a wonderful return of power for the small effort required in the digestion of Grape-Nuts, which, with cream or good milk, supplies complete nourishment.

"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts
Sold by Grocers everywhere.